

## Introduction to Green Building & LEED

June 24th, 2009 1:30 PM

**Presented By:** 

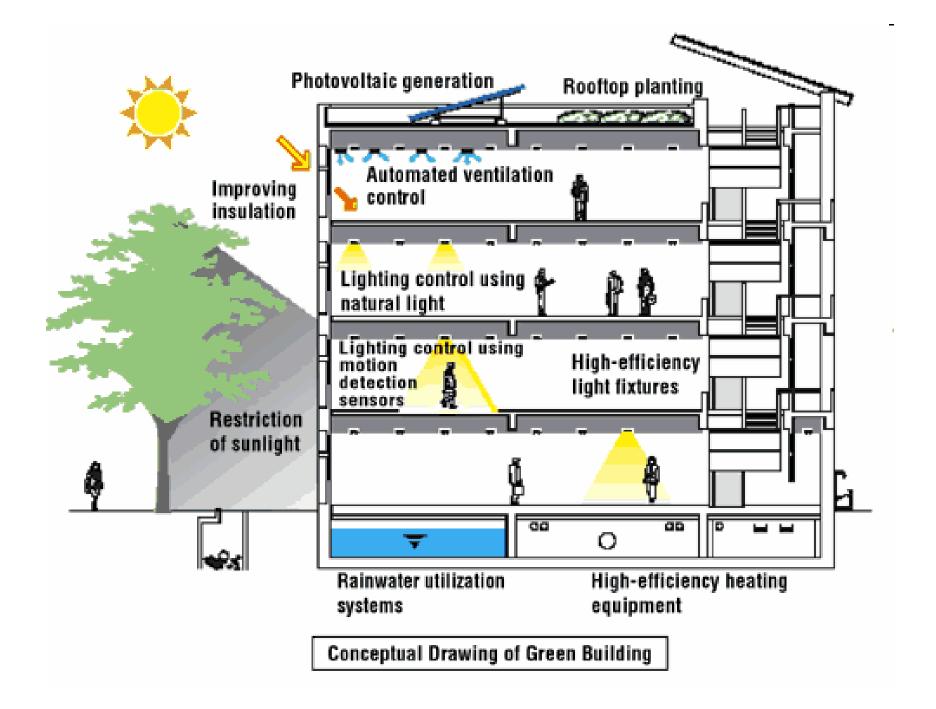
**Brian Rippy, LEED AP** 

**American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency** 

# What is a green building?



Common Sense





# Why go green?

#### Environmental Benefits

- Enhance and protect biodiversity and ecosystems
- Conservation of natural resources
- Reduce waste streams

# Economic Benefits

- Reduction in operational cost
- Higher future capital value
- Incentive Programs

#### Social Benefits

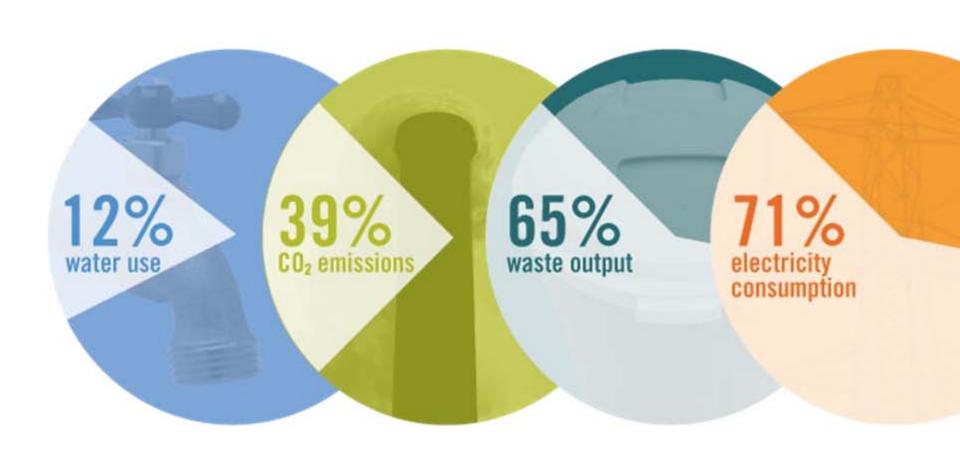
- Enhance occupant health
- Improvement in quality of life
- Minimum strain on Social infrastructure



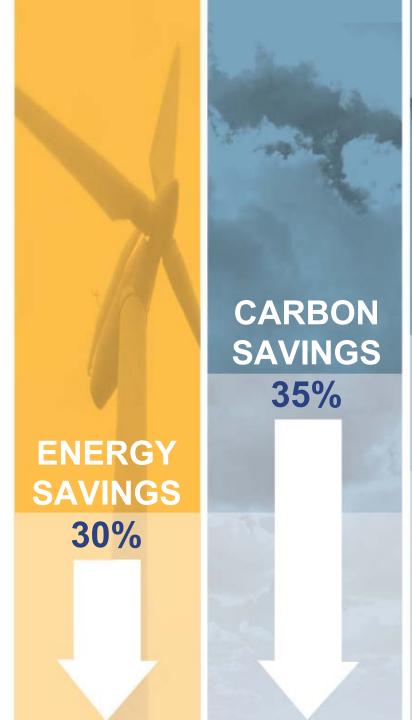
# Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector

#1. Buildings
#2. Transportation
#3. Industry

U.S. Building Impacts:



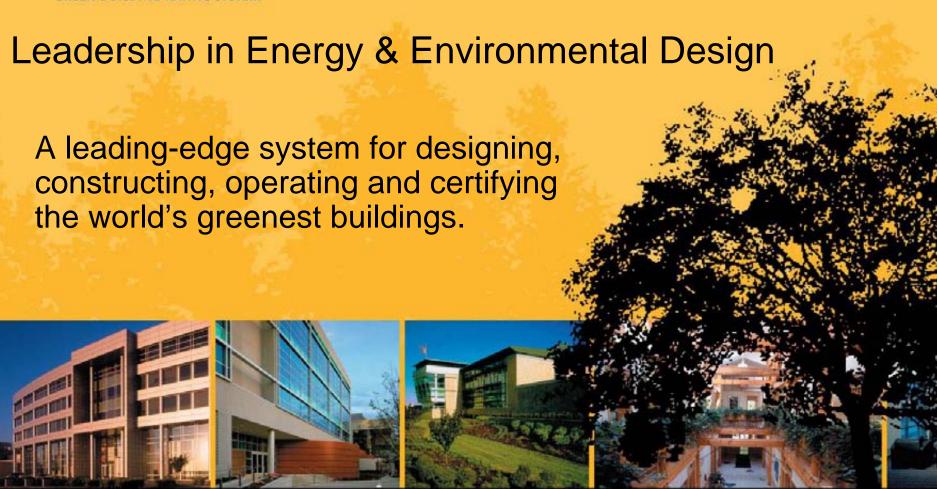
Average Savings of Green Buildings





WASTE
COST
SAVINGS
50-90%







# LEED was created to accomplish:

- Define "green building" common standard
- Promote integrated, whole building design practices
- Recognize environmental leadership
- Raise awareness of benefits
- Transform the building market



## LEED rating system addresses seven categories:

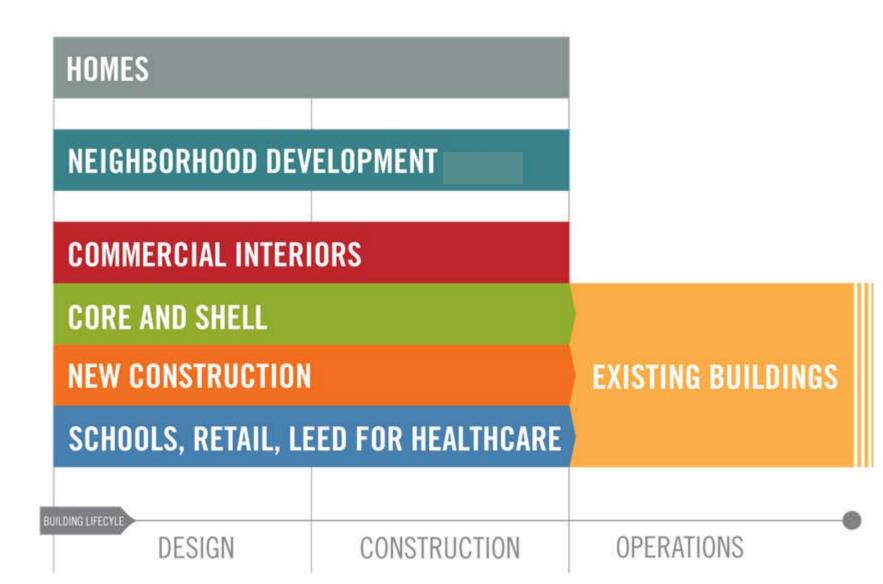
- •Water Efficiency 10 Possible Points
- Energy and Atmosphere 35 Possible Points
- Materials and Resources
   14 Possible Points
- Indoor Environmental Quality
   15 Possible Points
- Innovation in Design 6 Possible Points
- Regional Priority4 Possible Points

# **Consensus-Based Standards**

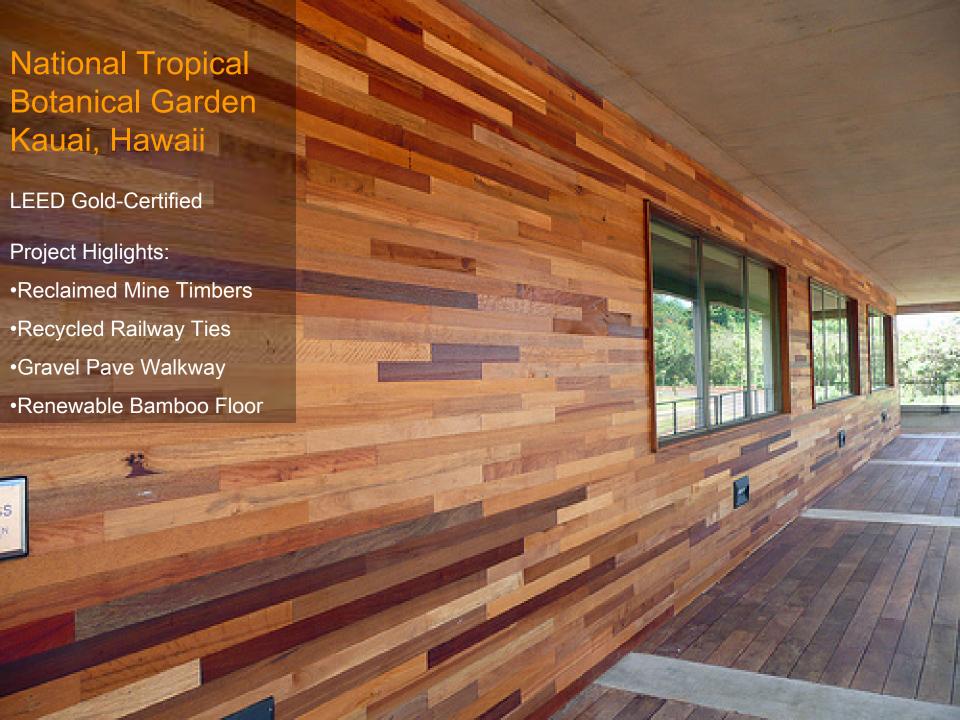
**USGBC** has four levels of LEED:



# LEED addresses the complete lifecycle of buildings:













## Santa Clarita Transit Center

LEED Gold-Certified Straw Bale Building

Project Highlights:

- •Highly Insulated Building
- •Recycled Content Wood
- •Cool Roof





